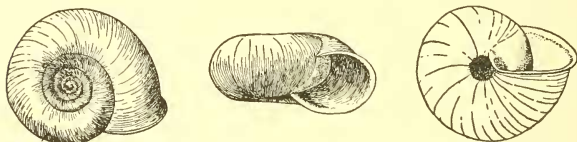


ON *CHLORITIS HETEROMPHALUS*, PILSBRY.

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IN the Manual of Conchology, vol. vi, pl. li, figs. 60-62, a *Chloritis* was figured which, by some oversight, was not described in the text, though the name appeared in the explanation of plates, p. 320. No other reference to the shell has come to my knowledge, and the species was apparently forgotten until Mr. G. K. Gude, in a recent letter, directed my attention to it. A description is offered below, with new figures, more correct in outline than those originally published.



Shell planorboid, rather openly umbilicate, the umbilicus contained about $6\frac{1}{2}$ times in the diameter of the shell; yellowish-brown, with a tinge of flesh-colour, paler and whitish around the umbilicus, and with a faint pale band along the summit of the last whorl. Sculpture of indistinct growth-lines, and faint, close, and very fine spiral striae, more distinct below than above. Spire moderately concave. Whorls 5, convex, at first very slowly widening, then, at the later half of the penultimate whorl, more rapidly so, the last whorl unusually wide, rounded peripherally, its last fifth slowly descending to the aperture. The aperture is very broadly crescentic, and quite oblique. The peristome is well expanded, the basal margin narrowly reflexed. The upper and outer margins are more arcuate than the basal, which is dilated at its insertion. The parietal callus is thin and transparent. The umbilicus is well-like, contracting slowly within. Alt. 12.7 mm.; greater diam. 26.5, lesser 21.8 mm.

Hab.—New Guinea. Type No. 58,217 A.N.S.P., presented by Dr. T. B. Wilson; collector unknown.

A much smaller specimen, with the lip partly broken, is with the type. It would, if perfect, measure only about 19 mm., yet agrees so closely with the type that I do not doubt that the two are specifically identical.

This species evidently belongs to the group of *C. circumdata*, and is nearest, I think, to *C. Maforensis*, Tapp.-Can., which differs by having a much more narrowly lunate aperture, and a coloration somewhat different. There can be no doubt that the type of *C. heteromphalus* is much faded, yet it certainly was never multifasciate, like *Maforensis* or *micromphalus*.

The upper part of the last two whorls, near the suture, is very weakly plicate radially. The pale band along the upper convexity of the last whorl is so faint as to be hardly noticeable unless closely looked for.